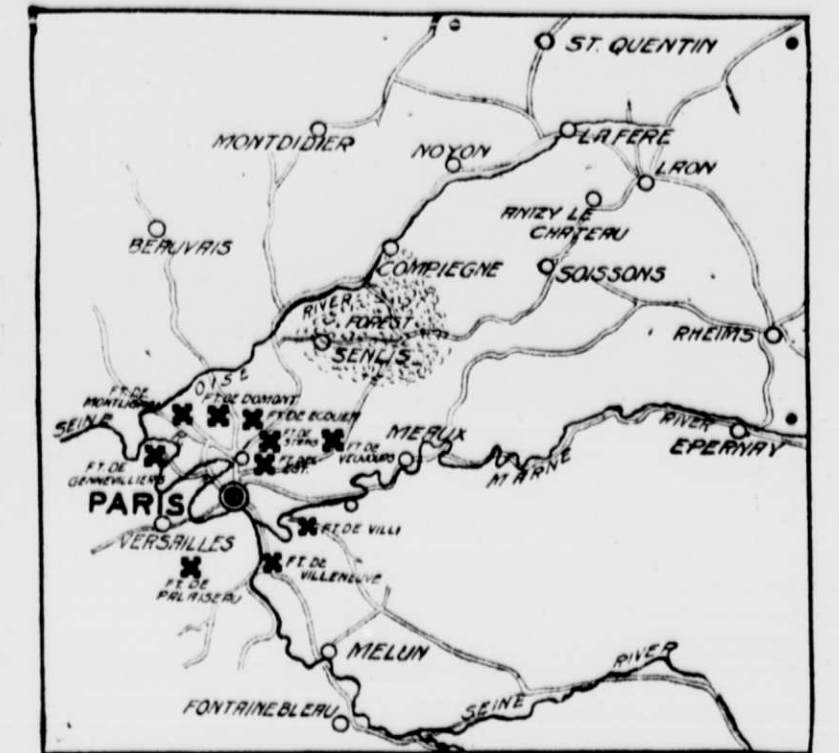


KAISER WEAKENS LINES IN FRANCE TO AID AUSTRIA



Paris, according to the latest official reports from that city, is being prepared for siege. The opposing armies, the same reports say, have not come into contact, but they continue their movements taking positions. French troops have been passing through Paris for the last three days headed toward the battle line to protect the capital from the German advance.

Germans have been seen at Senlis, Soissons and Clermont, and it is believed that they have advanced their lines to within twenty-five miles of Paris.

The first forts on the north which the Germans will encounter in the advance to Paris are the works of the Montignon-Dumont position, which cross their fire with the Cornillon fort to the west. To the east is the fort of Ecouen on an isolated hill and to the right is Fort Stains and two batteries.

The important eastern section consists of the Vaujours position, which is an armored fort. Three miles to the right is Fort Cheiles, which commands the road and railroad of the Marne Valley. On the other side of the Marne are Villiers and Champigny, which were designed as bridge heads and which were made historic at the time of the siege in 1870. To the right of these forts is the Bois-St. Leger, and still further to the right of this whole section is the armored work of Villeneuve-St. Georges position, which commands the Seine and the Yeres country.

Further to the left and directly south of Paris is the powerful fort of Palaiseau and its annexed batteries, which command the Yvette River. Between this fort and the city of Paris lie the row of forts, the Ivry, the Bievre, the Montrouge, the Vanves and the Issy, all solidly constructed works, which were nearly useless as defenses in 1870 from the fact that they overlooked the plateau of Chatillon. On the west side of Paris is the famous fort of Mont Valerien, which is about 450 feet above the Seine.

the Germans around Verdun suffered certain reverses. In Lorraine and the Vosges our troops gained further partial successes, with the general situation very little changed.

"On the Russian side in Galicia the news of the taking of the fortress of Lemberg by the Russian army is now official."

Heavy reinforcements are being added to the army of the allies and a new stand is to be made on the lines of defense of which the outer forts of Paris are the cornerstone. It was announced that reports from the front indicate that conditions are satisfactory.

Gen. Joffre reported that the French lines are holding fast in the northeast and that the Germans are being pushed back on their main lines in Lorraine, where the French are continuing the offensive.

French troops on their way to reinforce the armies to the north of Paris have been passing through the city for the past three days.

SAY GERMANS RETIRED.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, September 4.

Reuter's Antwerp correspondent telegraphs by way of Ostend that the German attempt to envelop the allies' left wing appears to have failed.

It is also reported from Ostend that the Germans have been compelled to retire on St. Quentin.

The Times prints the following despatch from its correspondent at Dieppe: "All day yesterday the German wedge, which now forms the German right, was furiously forcing its way to Paris, battering the rear of the retreating French through Creil, Senlis and Crepy-en-Valois.

"The cannonading broke windows in Chantilly, which is only seventeen miles north of the defenses of Paris. The Germans are also near Soissons."

A correspondent of the Times, telegraphing from Beauvais, forty miles northwest of Paris, says that the Germans entered Clermont, thirty-five miles from Paris, at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and that German cavalry was operating at the same time around Beauvais.

On the other hand the Central News Paris correspondent telegraphs: "It is stated that the left wing of the allies has now fallen back to the third line of defense. The German army pushing from the center of the frontier and held back until now, is reported to have captured the city of Mezieres, in the Department of Ardennes."

750,000 GERMANS IN LINE.

BERLIN, via The Hague, Sept. 4.—The German War Office announced to-day that upward of 750,000 men were engaged in the German battle line in the engagement which began Monday and continued through Wednesday between Reims and Verdun. Although the French opposition was strongly maintained it finally was crushed.

News that Paris is under siege is expected at any moment. The War Office says that the general plan of the German campaign is working out exactly as originally planned.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—It is believed here that the German statement coming from Berlin that the Germans had 750,000 men in their battle line between Reims and Verdun explains, if true, one reason for the progress made by the German right flank in its advance on Paris. In order to cope with such great numbers of the enemy for three days the French left wing must have been called upon for reinforcements, leaving that portion of the lines of the allies in a weakened condition.

The Berlin despatches say that Crown Prince Frederick William's army was victorious in this battle. Reports have

Russian Army Continues Advance in Galicia; Germans May Come to Aid of Defeated Austrians

Six Army Corps Said to Have Been Sent to Galicia.

CZAR'S TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED CZERNOWITZ

Austrian Army in Danger of Annihilation, Says Russian Report.

By B. W. NORREGAARD.
Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3 (Delayed).—Of the total Austrian forces in Galicia, which number probably twelve army corps, at the very least four army corps, or about 200,000 men, have been practically put out of action, and of the 500 Austrian guns 150 have been captured.

The main Austrian forces, consisting of seven or eight army corps, are concentrated in the southern parts of the Polish Government of Lublin, where heavy fighting has been going on for ten days. The Austrians had suffered several partial defeats, but were still holding their ground up to the time of the Russian victory in front of Lemberg.

This victory will enable the Russians to detach considerable forces which can be sent to Lublin. The bare prospect of this will probably force the Austrian main army to fall back on the strong fortresses of Przemyśl, Jaroslavl and Cracow, whereby the Russians will recover not only the parts of Poland which have been occupied by the Austrians but also the fertile eastern part of Galicia to the Carpathians.

Lemberg is girded by a chain of fortified hills of about five miles in length. From Down, the highest hill, to Sanberg, however, the distance is only 2½ miles. On these hills there are a number of forts, but most of them are weak. Lemberg is an important railway junction and roads run in every direction. It is the most important military base in Galicia and contains large stores of war material.

To-day it is reported that the Austrians are busily fortifying the hills near Gorodk, seventeen miles west of Lemberg. This is a very strong position, with a front on four lakes extending for twelve miles north and south. It is here probably that what remains of the beaten Austrian army is concentrating.

Gen. Ruzsky, with whose name the victory of Lemberg is coupled, is 69 years of age. He has had a splendid military career. As a young lieutenant he fought in the Russo-Turkish war, in which he distinguished himself greatly. He was decorated and promoted to the rank of Captain. During the Russo-Japanese war he was Chief of Staff of the Second Army and rendered valuable service. Later he was a member of the Imperial Council of War.

AUSTRIANS DECIMATED.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 4.

A number of official bulletins were issued to-day, all reporting Russian victories, telling of the capture of Lemberg and giving details of twelve days of operations against the Austrians in Galicia. An official statement issued by Gen. Soukhomiloff, the Minister of War, was as follows:

"The Russian forces are in complete mastery of all of eastern Galicia. The Austrian forces, which have been badly decimated, consisted of eight of their army corps, comprising the most effective of the Austrian active army."

"The fact that they have been completely routed can only spell disaster to the Austrian cause. The Russian advance is continuing rapidly."

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander in chief, in reporting the capture of Lemberg to the czar said: "With extreme joy and thanking God, I announce to your Majesty that the victorious army under Gen. Ruzsky captured Lemberg at 11 o'clock this morning. The army of Gen. Brussiloff has taken Halicz."

"I beg your Majesty to confer on Gen. Ruzsky, in recognition of services preceding the battle, the fourth class of the Order of St. George, and for the capture of Lemberg the third class of the same order."

Austrians in Retreat.

Another official statement issued by the Government was as follows:

"Concerning the operations of the Russian army in Galicia official reports say that the enemy is retreating after desperate fighting near Halicz, leaving 4,500 dead on the field. The Russians took thirty-two cannon and some railway material."

"On the south, in front of Warsaw, the Austrian attack was repulsed and the offensive taken by the Russians."

A report issued by the War Office in regard to the twelve days fighting in Galicia stated that yesterday in a battle to the northwest of Lemberg the Austrians, who had tried to assume the offensive, were badly routed, losing an army standard, several hundred prisoners and many guns. The report says:

"Our victories over the Austrians have been continuous and it now appears that they were much greater than the earlier reports indicated."

"The Austrians struck at Zamosc, in Russian Poland, and their initial attack was successful, as the Russian forces were greatly outnumbered. Reinforcements hurried to the front by Grand Duke Nicholas soon changed this and the Austrians in turn were routed with very heavy losses."

"In the meanwhile the Russian ad-



The Russians are advancing their lines into Galicia. They have taken Czernowitz, where there apparently was little show of resistance, and are now moving upon Suczawa, the capital of Bukovina, about fifty miles to the south.

They defeated the Austrians at the little town of Halicz on the Dniester with a loss to the Austrians of 4,500 dead on the field and thirty-two cannon. They are now in occupation of Lemberg. In Russian Poland the Russians are forcing back the Austrian lines, which had extended as far north as Lublin.

Germany Sends 6 Army Corps From France to Galicia

By PHILIP R. MACKENZIE.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ROME, Sept. 4.—I am informed that six German army corps have been rushed to East Prussia and Galicia from France.

They have been replaced by the second line of troops.

vance was in progress along a battle line that extended for nearly 200 miles. Instead of falling back on Lemberg, the Austrians abandoned that city, first destroying such supplies as they could burn.

"After Lemberg had been occupied Zolkeff, sixteen miles north, was taken. The Austrian retreat then continued, its rear guard being badly cut to pieces by the Russian cavalry, which has been operating with great brilliancy. The Austrians did not stop until they reached the defenses of the River San. The Austrians have mounted their artillery all along the river bank and the Russian artillery is already firing on it. It is reported from the front that the Austrian artillery up to the present has been very ineffective."

The War Office admitted that Russian troops in heavy force are now expected to strike at the Borgo Pass, on the Carpathian Mountains, which is reported to be strongly fortified and guarded. The Russians have occupied Czernowitz, on the Pruth River, and are in very strong force in Bukovina. It was declared at the War Office that the entire Austrian army is now in danger of complete annihilation. The men are completely exhausted and are abandoning everything in their retreat. Heavy Russian reinforcements are constantly going forward.

As to the situation in Eastern Prussia the Russian army, according to the War Office, has been holding its own against the Germans despite heavy reinforcements which have been rushed there by the Kaiser.

KAISER TO AID AUSTRIA?

ROME, Sept. 4.—Several despatches were received here from Vienna to-day in relation to the operations of the Austrian army. Gen. Dankl, who is in command of the Austrian army in the Russian Poland province of Lublin, reports that his operations there are successful. He admits, however, that the general situation from the Austrian viewpoint in the vicinity of Lemberg which has been abandoned to the Russians, is bad.

It is also reported from Vienna that a Russian army corps has been reported that Russian troops may soon join with the Serbian troops in their operations in the south. It is said that the Russian General Staff has been transporting ammunition and guns by way of the Danube to Serbia as a preliminary to the actual transport of troops by the same route.

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RUSSIAN GUNS TO SERBIA.

ROME, Sept. 4.—From Austrian army headquarters came the report to-day that Russian troops soon may join with the Serbian forces in their operations in the south. The Russian General Staff, it is reported, for days has been transporting ammunition and guns by way of the Danube to Serbia, as a preliminary to the actual transport of troops by the same route.

CZERNOWITZ OCCUPIED.

MILAN, Sept. 4.—The Secolo's Bucharest correspondent says that the Russians have occupied Czernowitz without resistance and are marching toward Suczawa, on the river of the same name.

Czernowitz is the capital of Bukovina and is situated on a hill near the Pruth, 146 miles southeast of Lemberg. Its population is 69,618. Suczawa, south of Czernowitz, has 10,496 inhabitants.

GERMANS AID WOUNDED.

Russian Who Escaped Says He Was Well Treated.

By B. W. NORREGAARD.
Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—A wounded Russian soldier who was taken prisoner by the Germans and escaped says he was treated very kindly. The German soldier who captured him gave him white bread, cheese, coffee and cigarettes. Some Prussian soldiers, this man says, were humane while others were cruel and threatened the prisoners with their bayonets.

A German officer who observed cruel treatment of a prisoner by one of his men struck the latter with a whip.

The Austrian lines now extend along the San from Jaroslavl to Przemyśl. They have a reserve line west of this which extends from the Carpathian Mountains north of Anapol in Russian Poland. They are fortifying the Gerodk hills about seventeen miles west of Lemberg, and are apparently concentrating at Przemyśl, which is the most strongly fortified point of the section remaining to them.

The Russians in their advance toward Vienna are evidently endeavoring to force passes of the Carpathians, the most important of which lie almost directly south of Przemyśl and Lemberg.

NEXT BATTLE MAY DECIDE COURSE OF WAR IN THE EAST

If Austria Can Check Russia Yet in Galicia France Will Have to Fight Own Battles for Some Time to Come.

From THE EVENING SUN of yesterday.

To understand the campaign which the Russians have undertaken it is necessary to grasp first certain elementary facts, geographical, military and political, about the vast region in which struggles waged by several millions of men, Russians, Germans and Austrians, are now taking place. These once grasped, the complexity of the despatches disappears.

To take the geographical first. If a line be drawn from Czernowitz, where the Russian, Rumanian and Austrian frontiers meet, to Berlin it will mark pretty accurately the point where the great Russian plain meets the first considerable mountain barrier west of the Urals. From Czernowitz almost to Berlin on this line the Carpathian and Bohemian ranges form a solid wall. Again, draw a line from Memel, the Prussian town furthest north and east, to Berlin and again roughly speaking, all to the north of it will be the Baltic, to the south the mountains. Between Memel and Czernowitz are perhaps 800 miles, between the Baltic and the Saxon Mountains less than 200.

It is plain, then, that a Russian invasion which has its right on the Baltic, its left on the Carpathians and its center half way between the two would move on Berlin, its flanks protected by natural obstacles, the sea and the mountains, its front slowly shortening and thus causing its battle line to contract.

Now as to the political. If a letter "U" be drawn with two upper points on Memel and Czernowitz it will approximately mark the political frontiers; the semi-circle will be Russian Poland, while north and east German Prussia and south and east Austrian Galicia will half surround the Russian Polish territory. At the nearest point to Berlin, that is, at the westernmost point in the semi-circle just east of Posen, the Russian frontier is not more than 200 miles from the German capital.

The natural expectation, then, might have been, in fact, that Russia would at once send a huge army to Posen and on to Berlin. But for military reasons this was wholly impracticable. As long as the Germans held East Prussia, the Austrians Galicia, their armies advancing south and north respectively would cut Russian rear communications off from Russian territory and envelop and surround it.

Because of this fact Russian mobilization began not in Russian territory nearest Posen, that is nearest to Berlin, but far back, almost exactly on the line between Memel and Czernowitz, while it was left to Warsaw and a number of other fortresses west of this mobilization line to hold back any Austro-German attack. The Russian front line of defense, therefore, was defended only by covering troops.

Now consider what has happened. First of all we had a Russian advance toward Koenigsberg, which is just south of Memel. The movement of the city toward the Russian front line is still going on. As compared with the southern movement it is a smaller operation, for Germany has relatively few soldiers to spare on the east.

Turning to the south now, it will be noted that a great Russian army coming west on a line between Czernowitz and Lemberg has met and defeated the main Austrian army, driving it west and north back of its final line of defense, the Carpathian Mountains. If they can, the Russian army presently meet the Russian center, but if Russian success on their flanks continue they must fall back to avoid disaster.

In a large way, then, it is possible to

think of this enormous Russian army marching straight west toward Berlin, one flank on the mountains, the other on the sea, both flanks in the enemies' territory, but the center still in Russia and confronted by an invading force of Austrians and Germans.

Having invested Koenigsberg and taken Lemberg, the Russian flanks must now face two very serious obstacles. Moving west in East Prussia they will presently come to the Vistula, which is defended by very strong fortresses from Danzig to Thorn through Graudenz. Moving west through Galicia they will encounter the beaten Austrian army drawn up behind the Vistula and the San rivers, their right resting on the Carpathians, their left on the Vistula, the center on the strong fortress of Przemyśl. The Russian center will encounter the Austro-Russian invaders west of Warsaw.

If they are victorious in Galicia, where their main forces are and where the bulk of the Russian army is, they will then, then all Galicia will be lost, the center of the Austro-German defense will have to retire, being outflanked, and the German line on the Vistula will also be worthless because Russia will be west of the Vistula with her center and left.

Presuming this success, it will then be possible for Russian forces to advance, the main army in Galicia down the valley of the Oder through Silesia, its flank on the Bohemian Mountains, its center facing Posen, its left resting on the Baltic by Danzig and the whole battle line will be carried westward. The Russian army for such troops as are detached to protect the passes of the mountains to the west through which detachments of the defeated Austrians may retreat.

If the Austrians about Przemyśl are able to resist the advance of the victorious Russians then the whole offensive comes to a standstill and must wait until enough Russian troops can be brought up to carry this line, which is one of very great military strength. A second Austrian defeat may well destroy the whole army; a Russian reverse or even temporary retreat would probably mean delay of Russian advance until the first crisis in France had long passed.

To follow the Russian operations it is easiest and simplest to think of a battle front from the Baltic to the Carpathians moving steadily west toward Berlin, the distance between the two extremities shortening steadily. Neither in East Prussia nor Galicia has the front yet come squarely against the main line of defense, but in Galicia it seems to have soundly beaten an Austrian effort to check it in the field east of the San and Vistula rivers and about Lemberg. The great problem now must be whether the reverse has shaken the morale of the Austrian army. If it has the next battle may decide the course of the European war in the east.

As to a possible version toward Vienna, this becomes possible now that the fall of Lemberg opens passes in the Carpathians, but it is unlikely, for Vienna is off the road and the success of the allies must be before Berlin. As to the possibility of the transport of Russians from Archangel to Ostend, it again is possible—an unexpected demonstration of what sea power means—but it remains to be proved, and until then is hardly credible.

JAPAN IS READY TO FIGHT THE MOSLEMS

If Turks Start Holy War Japanese Will Send Army to India.

WILL AID GREAT BRITAIN

Not In Treaty, but Tokio Government Is Willing to Do More.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—There is no doubt here now that Japan will come to the assistance of Great Britain in the event that the Turkish Empire declares war against one or all of the allies, and the Jihad or Holy War be preached to all the Moslem peoples. Something less than one-quarter of the population of the British Asiatic possessions is Moslem.

In the event of a revolt Japan's regulars would be sent to the assistance of the British army in India. This would be done only as a matter of last necessity. The Japanese do not consider that a literal interpretation of the text of the Anglo-Japanese alliance obligates Japan to do this, but nevertheless the Mikado's Government would be ready to help out Great Britain if the need arose.

It was explained at the Japanese Embassy to-day, with regard to the reported suggestions appearing in the press, that the landing of Japanese troops in Chinese territory contiguous to the German leasehold at Kiaochow was not in point of fact an invasion of neutral territory.

The Japanese position is that the presence of German troops and the German flag in Kiaochow, is not an offense to the Republic of China, which nation is not in a position to enforce the removal of the Kaiser's forces, and this work has been undertaken by Japan as a war measure on her own part and as a police measure on the part of China.

Attention was called to the fact that the presence of Japanese troops in Chinese territory, not a part of the German leasehold, differed only in an immaterial way from the presence of the United States in the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

ADMIT LOSS OF WARSHIP.

Japan Explains that Destroyer Hit Rock in Fog.

TOKIO, Sept. 4.—The Government confirmed to-day the previously reported loss of the Japanese destroyer Shiratayo off Kiaochow. The official statement explains that the destroyer went on the rocks during a fog and that she was so badly damaged that no attempt was made to refloat her. The members of the crew were all saved.

The Shiratayo was 227 feet long, had a displacement of 350 tons and was built in 1905.

NEUTRAL—RUSTEM BEY.

Turkish Ambassador Sure Country Won't Enter the War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Turkey's intention in the present emergency is to remain neutral, according to despatches received to-day by Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here. The following is the text of the cablegram from Constantinople dated September 3:

"I hereby inform you that by reason of the neutrality she has adopted Turkish military authorities are ordered to insure by every possible means the perfect safety of merchant vessels of belligerents and of neutral States taking refuge in her ports."

The Ambassador said he interpreted this as direct information from his Government that Turkey had not declared war and that she will insist upon her neutrality.

TSING-TAU REPORTED CUT OFF.

Four Submarine Cables and Several Telegraph Lines Are Severed.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration informed the Commercial Cable Company here yesterday afternoon that Tsing-tau, the German military base in China, which is being attacked by the Japanese, is cut off from communication.

This means, it was said at the cable company's office last night, that probably four submarine cables and several land telegraph lines have been cut by the enemy or torn down by a storm.

The Secretary of the company said that the connections between San Francisco and Shanghai via Honolulu and the Philippines is working, as is also the cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai, which was cut recently and then restored, is in working order also.

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